Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 65. Detailed weather reports on page 6.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 301.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Result of 17 Weeks of

Losses to British Shipping Alone.

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IS ALTERED AT POLICE INQUIRY

Time Figures Are Changed to Benefit Fourth Branch Detectives.

WALLSTEIN AROUSED Suspects Lieutenant and Promises Punishment if

He Can Get Proof.

Man Who Unearthed Body Reveals Laxity in Search of the Cocchi Shop.

Skirmishing to catch the policement and police officials who should be punished for letting Cocchi get away and for generally scandalnus lassitude in the Cruger case, Commissioner Wallstein finds that the old, old stratagem referred to as "passing the buck" has not gone

As he attempts to nail this or that Fourth Branch Lecoq he finds, he says, that the prospective victim points a finger at somebody else, saying "Don't blame me, mister. He done it." Sev-

brand Central Termina. Was was pealed to be the Crugers to go to Cocchi's cellar to see if he couldn't find Ruth's body. The detectives had been soking around for four months. Then Soian popped into the cellar, took out his little flashlight, whisked a big work that fail sentences should be accepted bench out of a corner of the room, got down on his hands and knees, saw that loose dirt was sprinkled over a board flouring and started digging right there. Within a few minutes he was lifting Ruth Cruger's body out of the tunnel Cochi had dug.

"Detectives "Shown Up."

The point of all this is that Detective Sergeant John L. Lagarenne, tall, ath-letic, about twice as big as Solan, had testified before Wallstein that he saw he bench but that he didn't try to move the bench but that he didn't try to move it because it was too heavy for one man, and also because it was nailed down.

The inquiry was resumed yesterday, when Lieut. Brown was sumoned. After a few questions designed to bring out the procedure employed in taking up a police investigation of missing person cases Brown was excused to refresh his memory from the daily records of the Fourth Branch.

Then Solan was called. He went to

Fourth Branch.

Then Solan was called. He went to
the Cocchi shop at 524 West 127th
street on June 18. He testified that when he entered the cellar he found Detective McGee and several persons there. Mc-Gee called Solan's attention to a shirt-Gee called Solan's attention to a shirt-waist which was encrueted with chloride of lime and which was wrapped in a torn newspaper. Then Solan inspected a pile of dirt in front of the shop. He inquired where that dirt had come from and was told that it had come from the holes the police had been digging. Solan saw that it was impossible to get so much dirt from these holes. He noted various articles in the cellar and espevarious articles in the cellar and espe-cially the work bench and cabinet. He observed that they were not flush to each other. His experienced eye While McGee was busy clearing was nailed down and that it was too heavy for one man to shift from its

Weighs Only 116 Pounds.

"How tall are you?" asked the Com-

missioner.
Five feet six inches," said Solan.

How much do you weigh?" About 116 pounds." Agarenne is tall, muscular, athletic,

Five feet six inches," said Solan.

How much do you weigh?"

About 116 pounds."

Lagarenne is tall, muscular, athletic, series a apparently of twice the with of Solan.

London continue to get space in the newspapers. The Evening News prints and at time when the eight of Solan.

London continue to get space in the newspapers. The Evening News prints an article by its special writer, who has been advocating a demonstrated in 1874 his father, principally through brace. He said that the bench was instead down, although some axis truded from an end. As soon as the bands to play "The Star Spangied Bannich was out of his way he noted that e dirt was scattered evenly over the tring. So he got down upon his knees a made a careful examination of the origing had been taken up not so get before and that the boards had cut with a handsaw to facilitate or removal. Solan called to MeGee if the relates an incident that occurred it skeed that a workman be directed according been succeeded in securing the guard at the gateway seeing the American uniform sprang to attention and salid to the Democratic Careland. Where was McGee up to this point."

Standing in front of the building, "We have agreed that the bitterness lie over, that the sting ne longer burns," We can elebrate Inde.

Where was McGee up to this point."

We have agreed that the bitterness lie over, that the sting ne longer burns, "We can elebrate Inde.

Where was McGee up to this point."

Standing in front of the building, and the solution of the standing in front of the building, and the solution and salicitation and salicitation in the sting ne longer burns."

We have agreed that the bitterness is of the standard the solution and salicitation and sa

t was he doing?" Talking to some one.

German Airmen Escape

Burning Zeppelin.

London, June 27.—When the British recently brought down a Zeppelin on the cast English coast they captured three members of the crew who in a miraculous manner escaped death as the alrabil plunged to earth. This fact was made known to the newspapers to-day by the Admiralty. The Zeppelin fell from a height of 13,000 feet and was in flames when it reached the ground. An eye witness of the fall of the Zeppelin, as quoted by the Central News, says there were three survivors of the dinster. One of them when challenged claimed that he was the captain of the Zeppelin. He was uninjured. The two other men were taken to the hospital apparently in a dying condition, but since then have recovered.

The above undoubtedly refers to the ir raid on the east and southeast coast of England early Sunday morning, June 7, when one Zeppelin was brought down.

REAL EVIDENCE SHUNNED SUFFS, JAILED,

White House Pickets Sing and Hold Meeting for Women Prisoners.

WASHINGTON June 27 .- Behind jail bars to-night six woman suffragists, convicted in police court to-day of obstructing the sidewalk by displaying House, held a song service and suffrage meeting for the other forty women inmates of the prison. The suffragiats were given their choice of \$25 fines or

the Commissioner was ruffled to the point of accusing this or that Fourth Brancher of trying to bow himself out of suspicion, but the evidence is accumulating that the "buck" is merely going around in a small circle, as it went in the gay days of Lexow and of Maset. But there is more than "buck" passing observed in police efforts to wriggle away from responsibility. Somebody has been trying to doctor the records of the complaint book used in the Fourth Branch. An attempt has been make it appear that the disappearance of Rutil Cruger was officially noted some hours before it actually was entered in the book.

But there is more than "buck" passing observed in police efforts to wriggle away from responsibility. Somebody has been trying to doctor the records of the complaint book used in the Fourth Branch. An attempt has been make it appear that the disappearance of Rutil Cruger was officially noted some hours before it actually was entered in the book.

Suffe Ready to Write.

To-morrow the women may even see callers through the bars. For breakfast they will have rice, molasses, bread and coffee; for dinner beef stew, bread and coffee, and for supper beef stew, bread and tea. They are provided with paper, pens and ink and will spend part of the time writing arguments for woman suffrage, to be published later.

Charges of obstructing the sidewalk are pending against other women pickets, but the date for their trial has not been set. In the meantime the suffragists are making no announcement as to further

CRUDE OIL PRICE ADVANCES. Standard Oil Company Announce

New War Jump.

SAN PRANCISCO, June 27 .- Effe ard Oil Company will advance 10 cents a barrel, according to an announcement About three months ago the price of crude oil advanced to 78 cents a barrel

and less than a month ago the price advanced another 10 cents, making the price 88 cents a barrel. The advance to-day makes the price 98 cents a barrel. The advance is attributed to the rapid line of oil stocks in California and the failure of new development work to replenish the reserves. The depreciation of the California oll

reserve has been especially heavy the entrance of the United States

JULY 4 CELEBRATION PROPOSED IN LONDON Evening News" Urges Demonstration in Trafalgar Sq.

CRUGER RECORD THREE, UP 13,000 FEET, COLONEL PAYNE, STANDARD OIL PIONEER, DEAD

Former Treasurer, Whose Holdings Are Estimated at \$90,000,000, Dies at 78.

BURIAL IN CLEVELAND

Uncle of Payne Whitney and Mrs. Straight and One of Richest Men in U. S.

Col. Oliver Hazard Payne, son o ormer United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio, an uncle of Payne Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, died yesterday afternoon in his home at 852 Fifth aveue. He was 78 years old.

Arrangements for the funeral have no n completed, but it was announced last night that it would be private and that the burial would be in Cleveland, Only 21 Vessels of Over 1,600 where Col. Payne was born and where he spent the greater part of his life. Col. Payne, who was one of the mor ridely known capitalists and financier in America, was for many years trea-

securities aggregating about \$90,000,000.

surer of the Standard Oil Company and

Undoubtedly he was one of the wealthleat men in the United States, as his Standard oil holdings, while enormous, composed only a part of his financial resources. In 1907, when the Government began its dissolution suit against the Standard Oil, Col. Payne was credited by the Government authorities. credited by the Government authorities with holding 40,000 shares of a parvalue of \$4,000,000, and of a value of \$27,000,000 at the time the courts emisred the dissolution order. On the basis of \$2,014 a share Col. Payne's holdings in ber, 1916, at \$80,560,000. Their value has advanced to at least \$90,000,000 by

this time.

Col. Payne went into the company with the Rockefellers in 1867 or 1848 and almost immediately became its

before it actually was entered in the book.

Lieutenant Is Suspected.

The Commissioner told Lieut. William Brown, second in command at the Fourth Branch, that he was under suspicion.

Subsequently Walisten made Lieut. Francis A. Stainkamp, a desk officer of the Fourth Branch, who came on duty on the emoraing of February 14, the day after Ruth disappeared, admit that he made a false entry in the complaint book, entering the report of Ruth's disappearance as of 9:45 A. M. on February 13, when the disappearance as including the report of Ruth's disappearance as of 9:45 A. M. on February 13, when the disappearance as of subsidering the report of Ruth's disappearance as of 9:45 A. M. on February 13, when the disappearance as of subsidering the report of Ruth's disappearance as of 9:45 A. M. on February 15, when the disappearance as of 9:45 A. M. on February 15,

men in a street where wealth was the rule rather than the exception. His friends, however, knew quite another side of him—the man who was democratic, quiet and unassuming in his habits and ways, and always ready to give assistance to those in need. His gifts to charitable and educational institutions were large; so large, in fact, that they have been excepted. stitutions were large; so large, in fact, that they have been exceeded by but few men in the United States, but many

of them never became generally known.

Although Col. Payne would never discuss it, the establishment and maintenance of the fine medical school at Cornell University was due almost Cornell University was due almost wholly to his generosity. His last gift to that institution, so far as is known. was made in 1913 and amounted to \$4,350,060. In all he gave more than \$5,009,000 to Cornell. To other institu-tions ha also made large contributions. Cel Payne never married and spent

elisters were frequent and princoly, and he has also made large gifts to their children. To one of his sisters, Mrs. Charles W. Bingham, wife of a Cleve-land hardware merchant, he gave a beautiful home in the outskirts of Clevebeautiful home in the outskirts of Cleve-land, besides providing for the educa-tion of her children. To his other sis-ter, Mrs. William C. Whitney, the mother of Payne Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Straight, he gave a mansion in Fifth avenue, besides more than \$500.000 in cash. than \$500,000 in cash.

Fought in Civil War.

Col. Payne was a student at Yale when the civil war began and imme-diately enlisted, obtaining a commission Lieutenant and advancing rapbrevetted Brigadier-General of Volun-teers in 1865 for "faithful and merito-

rious services."

He returned to Cleveland at the close of the war and at once became identified with the iron manufacturing and oil refining industries, in which he amassed the greater part of his environment wealth. He removed to New York in 1884, and since that time he had divided his time P. & O. LINER HITS MINE. between his winter home in Fifth ave-nue and his summer place in Georgia. Until the past few years Col. Payne took an active and effective part in Dem-

> feet beam and 24 feet depth. Ship Torpedoed, 22 Men Lost.

D. J. Theophilatos, New York agen-or the Greek steamship N. Hadalkyri-

Ruthless U-Boat Warfare

Stricken From Optional List and Only Light

MAY SEIZE OIL WELLS

deer Fuel and Factories and Fix Prices.

U-BOAT LOSSES

Average number of British mer-chast ships sunk weekly..... 20.3 Average number over 1,600 tons

sunk weekly..... 20.5

at the time of his death held Standard toll of British shipping is going down in the week just ended twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons were under 1,600 tons. No fishing vessels

The Admiralty statement shows "Arrivals, 2,875; sailings, 2,923, "British merchant ships over 1.600 tons, including one previously, sunk by "British merchant ships unsucc

fully attacked, including seven previ-ously, 22."

parently an encouraging improvement over last week's record of submarine sinkings, and would indicate that if the sinkings, and would indicate that if the submarines have been making another "general offensive" it is being curbed. The record shows a reduction of six in the number of larger British ships sunk. Last week the namber over 1,900 tons that went to the bottom was 27, whereas this week it is 21. The number of smaller merchant vessels sunk, seven this week is greater by two than last week's record. Thus the total this week is 28, four less than last week's

some British naval writers asserted. then that wave was considerably lower than the "previous one. In the week ended April 22 fifty-five ships were sunk, forty over and fifteen under 1,600 tons. In the week ended April 23 fiftyone were sunk, thirty-eight over and licans. The Senators who stood by the the results that caused such all one sub-committee's action were Gore, Ok-

while this week's report shows so real an improvement in the more important factor of actual sinkings, the showing in arrivals and departures of ships at

from the records of last week.

In the week covered by the latest re-In the week covered by the latest port twenty-two fewer ships arrived at and seventy fewer ships salled from British ports than last week. More afficient methods of loading cargoes and handling shipping, lately introduced, may well account in part for this, and also last week's total came very close to being a record and was evidently ex-ceptionally high. The number of ships unsuccessfully attacked last week was thirty-one, and this week is twenty-two the sinkings, usually the number of ships that fought off submarines being almost the same as the number sunk.

AMERICAN SHIP SUNK Sailing Vessel Galena Destroyed by

London, June 27.—The American ing ship Galena, 1.048 tons, was sunk by a bomb on June 25 off Ushant Island (off the coast of France twenty-six miles northwest of Brest). Fifteen sur-vivors were taken to Brest.

Bomb Of France.

The Galena was formerly the barken-ne Foohng Suey. She left here March tine Foohng Suey. She left here M

of Bombay. BOMBAY, India, June 27.—The Penin-sular and Oriental liner Mongolia, which sailed from London, struck a mine and sank off Bombay on June 23. The pas

The Mongolia, a British steamer of 9,505 tons gross, was built in 1903 at Greenock. She was 520 feet long, 58

don on a sightseeing expedition. As they entered the Tower of London the guard at the gateway seeing the American sprang to attention and saliuted.

"We have agreed that the bitterness is over, that the sting no longer burns," he writes. "We can celebrate Independence Day with the Americans as the French sallor can lay a wreath at the foot of Nelson's monument."

of his aid to the Deimocratic campaign for the Greek steamship N. Hadsikyriakos, 2,533 tons gross, has received a cable message announcing she was recently torpedoed off the English coast by a German submarine with the loss of twenty-two men. Two projectiles were fired, the first missing and the second part of the Suburban Riding and Driving, and the Manufacturers, the latter in Cleveland. He was also an honorary member of the crew reached the lifeboats, but in forty thought the suburban Riding and the second part of the Cornell University Club.

FOR WAR PERIOD BY COMMITTEE

Wines Remain.

Power Is Given to Comman-

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- New compli cations for the food administration bill were furnished to-day by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. By a vote of 9 to 7 the committee modified the sec-CUT TO 28 SHIPS

CUT TO 28 SHIPS

Only 21 Vessels of Over 1,600

Tons Sunk, Against 27

Last Week.

London, June 27.—The submarines toll of British shipping is going down again. The Admiralty announces that in the week just ended twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk.

Last week the record was twenty-seven ships over and five under 1,600 tons.

The Admiralty statement shows:

The Admiralty statement shows: tion relating to prohibition as prepared

May Seize Pactories.

Other important amendments ap-proved would authorise the Government to take over and operate factories, packto take over and operate factories, packing houses, oil wells and mines, regulating wages of their employees, and to commander supplies of any and every kind when needed for the army and navy "or any other public use connected with the public defence."

Another would empower the Government to buy and sell for general civilian purposes food, feeds and fuel, with limitation on the general legislation making it apply to agencies and products in interstate and foreign commerce.

The committee rejected, 8 to 7, its subcommittee's recommendation that the President be given authority to permit continuance of manufacture of malt and fermented beverages.

continuance of manufacture of malt and fermented beverages.

The sommittee's action came at the end of a session which had lasted from 10 A. M. until nearly 3 P. M. The sub-committee strove to keep the form of yesterday's action intact, whereby the President's authority covered both malt and vinous liquors. But two deserters from the sub-committee, Senators Kenyon, Iowa, and Gronna, North Dakota, voted with the other members of the reframed paragraph was approved by Senators Sheppard, Texas: Thompson, Kansas: Johnson, Scuth Dakota, and Kendrick. Wyoming, Democrats, and Page, Vermont; Gronna, Brady, Idaho;

day, became even worse befogged than at the end of the subcommittee's deliber-ations last night. Not a member of the ommittee, except the more radical

the Senate.

It is recognized in Senatorial circles that there has been a concentration of ukra radical prohibitionists within the ranks of the Committee on Agriculture. But at the same time the growth of

prohibition question as redrafted to-day are as follows:

Bection 14 (a). That no persons shall use any foods, food materials or feeds in the production of alcohol except for governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal or sacramental purposes, or of alcoholic beverages. Any person who wilfully violates this section shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years or both. (b) When the President shall find it necessary to conserve perishable fruits he is empowered to permit the use of such sary to conserve perishable fruits he is empowered to permit the use of such perishable fruits in the manufacture of vinous liquors; and when the question arises as to whether any particular product is perishable or non-perishable the President is authorized to determine that question and his determination shall be conclusive for the coursess of this act. the purposes of this act.

In rewriting and extending the bill the committee adopted a new amend-ment aimed to prevent Government employees or officers from selling their own materials to the Government. It de-clares it to be unlawful "for any person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employee of the Government in any capacity, including an advisory capacity to any commission, board or council, to attempt to procure or make any contract for the purchase of any supplies for the use of the Government, either from himself, from any firm of which he has any financial interest," nder penalties of a \$10,000 fine and

under penalties of a \$10,000 fine and five years imprisonment. The proposed blanket power for Gov-ernment requisition provides: "The Pres-ident is authorised to requisition foods, feeds, fuel and other supplies necessary to the support of the army, or the main-

BEER IS BARRED U.S. ARMY REACHES FRANCE; TO BE SENT SOON TO FRONT; GEN. SIBERT IN COMMAND

Will Be No Class Exemptions

and Married Men Will Be

Called With Others.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Rigid adher-

ence to the policy laid down in the na-

characterize the exemption regulations

dividual occupation and physical ca-pacity when his name is called and he is summoned before the local boards.

soldiers and therefore from regular mili-

REAL SUMMER INDICATIONS.

Heat Overcomes Driver-Seventy-

three Dog Owners Fined.

The harbingers of real summer and

their organization. Leaders in this work

The bakers will be partly dependent

French Wildly Cheer First U. S. Army.

A FRENCH SEAPORT, June 27.—The second contingent of American troops arrived here and disembarked this morning. The troops landed amid the frantic cheers of the people who had gathered for hours before in anticipation of duplicating yesterday's surprise when the first contingent landed.

Enthusiasm rose to fever pitch when it was learned that the transports and convoys had successfully passed the submarine zone.

All the troops now arrived were transferred to-day to a camp not far distant from this point, where Major-Gen. William L. Sibert is installed. Thence they probably will go soon to a point near the front. All the troops are in excellent shape, enthusiastic over the successful trip and their reception, and eager for action.

Major-Gen. Pershing, the American commander, is expected to-

The harbor is dotted with convoys. The streets are filled with soldiers in khaki and bluejackets. Great numbers of trucks are transporting immense supplies to the camp in which the troops are concentrating.

REPORT ON KUT EACH CONSCRIPT ANGERS BRITISH

Swift Punishment of Those Responsible Demanded by Newspapers.

LONDON, June 27 .- Public irritability and nervousness as a result of the long tional army selective draft law of the Russian, the Portuguese and the war strain which has been evidenced re- placing the question of exemptions in cently in the demands for reprisals on found a splendid outlet to-day in vilinguation of those involved in the report on the disaster at Kut-el-Amara. The painful disclosures of inefficiency in high of the boards, the personnel of which some some fine from the var Department. None will come protective will map out only the general procedure of the boards, the personnel of which she compating the poor medical arrangements, attending the poor medical arrangements. found a splendid outlet to-day in vilifi- to be made public by the War Depart- ington. No

up feelings full play. The indignation takes various forms. Every one wants to see those responsible fully punished. The Evening Globe, usually conservative in such matters, displays across its front page in bold displays across its front page in bota type. "Who's going to be shet?" following it up with vitriolic censure of Lord Hardinge and other officials who suffered in the commission's report. The Pall Mall Gasette declares that the public's indignation is so intense that nothing but savage punishment for those responsible will be acceptable.

It is possible that the flame started by It is possible that the flame started by the disclosures may develop into a comflagration which will consume other officials, and even whole departments. Foreign Secretary Balfour's statement that a discussion of the Saionica expedition would not be in the public interest will not stem the tide of criticism. The Evening Standard says editorially:

"No one of the persons convicted of comparation of the standard says editorially:

"No one of the persons convicted of comparation of the standard says in money." or incurred the slightest personal dissomething terribly wrong with a system

competency and even to dishonesty its appropriate penalty. Surely there must be a limit to the leniency shown to of-fenders of good social position with plenty of friends in Parliament. We say frankly that if there is no

Threatened for Telling Truth.

The story of how Surgeon-Major Markham Carter risked being "broken" in order to expose the shameful lack of medical transport is prominently dis-

that there has been ultra radical prohibitionists with the same time the growth of prohibition sentiment in the Senate within recent months has been exceedingly appeared and several Senators whose personal opinions are counter to the speedy and several Senators whose personal opinions are counter to the tempt to run counter to what they accept as the mandate of their various constituencies. For this reason the food administration bill has a hard and administration bill has a hard and armest fight to face before it can possibly pass the Senate.

NK.

Section as Redrafted.

Section as Redrafted.

Section as Redrafted.

Section as Redrafted to-day gether, without protection from the rain some without blankets and some with broken limbs set with splints made from

strips of whiskey boxes.

The report of Gen. Sir John Nixon, then commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, in response to questions from the India Office, which had heard rumors as to bad conditions, described the medical arrangements as splendid. Prominently displayed also is the mes-sage of Sir Beauchamp Duff, Comman-der-in-Chief in India, who never visited Mesopotamia or even Bombay, the ship-ping port, but severely rebuked Sir Percy Lake for the wording of a telegram which Sir Percy transmitted from Gen. Cowper. Gen. Duff cabled "Please warn Gen. Cowper that if anything of this sort occurs again or I receive any more querulous, petulant demands for ship-ping I shall at once remove him from the force and refuse him any further em-The Stor remarks after quoting this

prevailed.

The Stor remarks after quoting this message, "and our children were dying like dogs in the desert."

There is a loud demand for punishment, but as the Times says, "Hardly any one specifically criticised is the report has anything to do with the campaign on the Tigris to-day. One Government decided to invade Mesopotamia, and another Government ordered the advance from Kut loward Bagdad. Both in turn have been changed by reconstruction. There is another Viceroy in India and to some extent a new Govin the struction. There is another vacual and to some extent a new Gov-India and to some extent a new Gov-ment in India. None of the Generals or medical officers who have to bear a heavy share of the blame are associated with the expedition any more.

Transports, Convoyed by Warships, Escape Lurking Submarines.

RECORD MADE IN SPEED

Rapidity of Movement of Expedition Unequalled in Present War.

CAMPS READY FOR MEN

Pershing and Entente Chiefs Will Decide on Exact Role of Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The ad-United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil. In defiance of the German submarines thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border, in Hayti or Santo Domingo, still on their faces, have been hastened overseas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian,

Italian troops on the western front. News of the safe arrival of the for al announcement the War Department.

Persking to Decide Role.

The American troops will be an independent of the civilian physicians who are attached to local exemption boards as to the ability of any individual to bear the hardships of a soldier's life will be a determining factor.

Married men will not be exempted as a class. In each case the object of the board will be to determine whether the dependency of wife, children or other relative upon any man is so complets as to warrant his rejection as a soldier.

Probably the boards will be furnished

The American troops will be an independent force, cooperating with the Alies. It has been suggested that the Americans might be placed between the French and British forces as a connecting link, but the exigencies of the planned campaigns will govern that question. The War Department has no announcement to make as to Gen. Pershing's disposition of his forces. Presumably that has been left for him to decide in conference with the Prench Schert, one of the new Major-Generals of the army, has command of the first force sent abroad under Gen. Pershing as commander in chief of the expedi-The American troops will be an inde-

Probably the boards will be furnished as commander in chief of the expedi-with suggestions as to occupational ex-tion.

One thing stands out sharply despite with suggested and the suggest

No inkling has been given as to the part to be assigned to those who are to Considering the distance to be covere be granted partial exemption because of and the fact that all preparations had religious belief. They are to be freed to be made after the order came from of the necessity of firing upon enemy the White House on the night of May "Social position, intermarriage and the freemasonry of officialdom make it extra tary service, but the act contemplates before has a military expedition of this that they can serve in some non-completely difficult to bring home to in that they can serve in some non-completely seen assembled, conveyed and landed competency and even to dishonesty its holds them liable for such service. In any nation. The only rival in magnitude 18, it is practically certain such cases the question of physical qualisis the movement of British troops to fications is wholly different and there are many fine points that will have to was maje over seas that were unlamble decided in that connection as the pered by submarines, mines or other obfacts present themselves.

The American force will be a net gain The American force will be a net gain to the Allies. It will throw no burden of supply or equipment upon them. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil tonight are being stored supplies that will keen them. keep them going for months. the other the annual warning issued by Health Commissioner Emerson to ownsters of dogs that are permitted to run General Staff have gone through with

through the streets unmuzzled. Frederick Wenck, a driver, living at clocklike precision. From Border to France,

When the order came to prepare immediately an expeditionary force to go to France, virtually all of the men now across the seas were on the Mexican border. Gen. Fershing was at his head-quarters in San Antonio. There were no army transports available in the Atlantic. The vessels that carried the troops were scattered on their usual routes. Army reserve stores were de-pleted by the border mobilization. Regilantic. ments were below war strength. That was the condition when President Wilson decided that the plea of the French High Commission should be answered and a force of regulars sent at once to France. At this word the War Department began to move. Gen. Pershing was summoned quietly to the United States through their repre-sentatives here are working on a plan for restoring the five cent loaf of bread. Washington His arrival caused some speculation in the press, but at the respeculation in the press, but at the re-quest of Secretary Baker, the news-papers generally refrained from discus-mon of this point.

There were a thousand other activi-The proposal as tentatively outlined provides for the adoption of a standard loaf throughout the United States and its sale for five cents instead of eight. nine and ten cents, prices which have

ties afoot in the department at the time revailed.

The bakers are the first industry to All the business of preparing for military registration of 10,000,000, military registration of 10,000,000. complete an organization to work in viding quarters and instructors for ecooperation with Herbert C. Hoover, nearly 50,000 prospective officers, findtroops to be organized, expanding the regular army to full war strength and preparing and recruiting the National Guard for war was at hand. Burns of Omaha. Committees have been appointed by the bakers to handle the situation locally throughout the United

Pershing Begins Work,

tion. Pershing set up the first head-

mough to hold himself and his personal staff. There, with the aid of the Ger eral Staff, of Secretary Baker and the among themselves to a procedure which will lower baking costs regardless of whether wheat declines or remains at the present level.

Chatkoff is Recovering.

Special Cable Despetch to The Sus

Parts, June 27.—Lincoln Chatkoff of New York, the American aviator who was seriously injured in the accident in which Bennie Woodworth lost his life, is said now to have a fair chance for resaid now to have a fair chance for re- this was reported, from England that Pershing and his He has regained consciousness and is ficers were there. All was carried much better condition, though not out through without publicity. He has regained consciousness and is The regiments that were to go wif

Continued on Fifth Page.